

# THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

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## TERMS OF CAROLINIAN.

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## MISCELLANEOUS.

### THE THREE SHARPERS.

#### AN ARABIAN TALE.

A peasant was conducting a goat to Bagdad; he was mounted on a mule, and the goat following him with a bell hung to his neck. Three young bucks observed him, one of them proposed an even bet that he would take the goat without the countryman's knowledge, notwithstanding the tinkling of the bell.

"Done," said the second, "and at the same time I will lay you a wager that I will steal from the fellow the mule he rides upon; without exciting his suspicion."

"That must be a difficult task indeed," observed the third, "but if you will double the stakes, I will engage to take from him all the clothes upon his back, and carry them off without his trying to hinder me!"

These proposals being mutually agreed to, the first commenced his task, which was to steal the goat. Having dexterously loosened the fastening to the bell, he slipped it from the goat's neck, tied it to the mule's tail, and made off with the goat undiscovered. The peasant, hearing the tinkling of the bell, never doubted but that the goat followed him. However, happening to look behind some time after, he was strangely surprised at missing the animal, which he was to sell at market. He turned and made inquiry of passengers, in hope of hearing of his strayed goat; at last, the second sharper accosted him, and told him he had just seen a man make down the next lane precipitately, dragging along a goat by the heels.

The peasant, thinking he could run faster than his old mule could carry him, instantly dismounted, and requested the young fellow to hold his mule, while he set off in full speed in pursuit of the thief. After exhausting himself in running without getting sight of the man or the goat, he returned quite exhausted, and to thank the stranger for taking care of his mule, when to add to his misfortunes, behold his mule and keeper were vanished.

The two successful rogues had gained a secure retreat, and were triumphing over their associate, while he waited for the countryman at the side of a well in a part of the road he must pass. Here he sent forth lamentable cries, and made such bitter wailings that he approached him, and reflecting on his own misfortunes found himself disposed to listen to the afflictions of others. As he appeared overwhelmed with grief, he thus accosted him.

"How can you take on so piteously? surely your misfortunes are not so great as mine. I have lost just two animals, the value of which is more than half my subsistence; my mule and goat might in time have made my fortune."

"A great loss truly," said the man at the well, "but not to be compared with mine! you have not like me, let fall into this well, a casket of diamonds, delivered into my hands, and entrusted to my care and discretion, to be carried to the Caliph of Bagdad; no doubt I shall be hung for my negligence, which will be called an excuse for having clandestinely sold them."

"Why don't you dive to the bottom of the well and fetch up your treasure," said the peasant. "I know it is not deep."

"Alas," replied the sharper, "I am quite awkward at diving, and had rather run the risk of being hung than meet inevitable death by drowning; but if any one who knows the well better than me, undertakes the kind office, upon recovering the jewels, I would give him ten pieces of gold."

The unwary dove poured out his pious ejaculations in gratitude to Mahomed for having thrown in his way the means of repairing the loss of his mule and goat.

"Promise me," said he in an ecstasy, "the ten pieces, and I will recover your casket."

The sharper agreed, and the countryman stripped and jumped with such alacrity into the well that the rogue had no time to lose and immediately took to his heels with the clothes. The peasant searched the bottom to no purpose, and then raised himself to the brink to take breath and recover strength for a second attempt when he found the stranger had decamped with his apparel. Grown wise too late by woful experience, he returned home by a lonely path, and relating the tale to his affectionate wife, the only consolation he received was, "that from the king upon the throne to the shepherd on the plains, two thirds of the human race owed the greatest part of the vexations of life to imprudent confidences." The next day he not only received both his animals and his clothes, but in one of the pockets he found the sum he so much coveted, to wit: ten pieces of gold.

Anecdote.—An old lady who lived near the frontier during the late disturbance with Great Britain, and possessed of a marvellous propensity to learn the news, used frequently to make enquiries of the soldiers. On one occasion, she called to one of these defenders of our rights whom she had frequently saluted before—"What's the news?"

"Oh, my good woman," said he, "the Indians have fixed a lever under Lake Erie, and are going to turn it over and drown the world." "Oh, massy! wassay! what shall I do?" and away she ran to tell all her neighbors of the danger, and enquire of her minister how such a calamity might be averted.

"Why," said he, "you need not be alarmed—we have our Maker's promise that he would not again destroy the world by water." "I know that," returned the old lady, heartily, "but he's nothing to do with it; it's them 'ere pigmy Indians!"

## From the Berkshire (Mass.) Courier.

### THE SEASON.

"Oh! Autumn, why so soon  
Depart the hues that make thy forests glad;  
Thy gentle wind, and thy fair sunny noon,  
And leave thee wild and sad?"

Ah! 'twere a lot too big,  
Forever in thy colored shades to stray,  
And the kisses of the sweet Southwest,  
To roam and dream for aye!"

Thus hath sung the poet of Great Barrington, one of our country's sweetest bards; and at this most delightful season of the American year, and amid the scenery which most probably suggested the above beautiful lines, what heart does not respond to his sentiments?

The beautiful summer is ended. The hues which its thousand flowers wooed from the sky, have returned to adorn their native sphere. See them in the morning blushes—in the sunset's heaven of gold; realizing in their blushed azure and purple and gold, all that poet or saint has dreamed of a sunset in Paradise.

The summer has gone. It has bequeathed us blessings. Behold them in the crowded barns—in the teeming granaries. The summer has gone. Autumn, in its russet robe, is with us.

Before "the melancholy days" arrive, "the saddest of the year," the days of chill and purple November, when the cool wind has become cold, and Nature stripped of her beautiful robes, stands sad and desolate, awaiting with shivering anticipation the wrath of the wintry elements, ere he enters this section of his "ancient and solitary reign." Time seems to pause, and throws over the New England hills his blindest smile.

"Tune still!" Aye! The icy glacier, and the snow clad mountain peak can redder and out-bush heaven's "new cloud," so can the age-worn face of him who "cuts down all," beam occasionally with the smile he wore upon his birth-day. See how it glides and gladdens you steep mountain side; see it fling in all the hues of rosy youth upon your thunder cloud; see it glowing over all the broad west, and flashing to the zenith, like the wizard gleams of the Northern Aurora; see it thrown even like an angel's across the wide heaven, upon the storm fraught squadrons of the scowling East; see it reflected in the sleeping river, dyeing it like the rose, and thence—from all—from waters, earth, and sky, darting, in concentrated warmth and light, upon your very heart!

"But the sea!—the sea!" True, upon the sea leaf there is a lesson, but whether it be sad or cheerful depends upon the reader. For our single self, we never gather melancholy from nature's volume. She is our physician. Her face is beauty. Whether rayed in smiles or frowns, it is the same familiar face we learned to love in childhood, and we cannot do without it now. Her voice is music, whether heard in the whisper of Spring's first zephyr, first from the sweet South, or hoarse through the treetops, in the lengthened roar of the autumnal equinox.

And there rustles through the forest an invisible presence, with a mysterious whisper, telling of death, it may be, for us it hurries by, to warn other groves, the green leaf withers and falls. But what of that? Shall the grave ever be a bugbear? There is another spring—there is another life! Winter must come: they who live then shall feel its frosts and bitter winds; but the burning heats are over; the Katy-did sings in the tree—the cricket in the hearth; there is comfort by the evening fire—comfort under the additional blanket; there is beauty in the moon-tide's azure—in the evening's glories; and joy like a sky-lark's springing heavenward, in the morning's rapid ride.

To those who hold no communion with nature, the above will be so much nonsense. They are welcome to the nonsense, so they leave us the enjoyment. It is enjoyment which impoverishes no one, pulls not, and costs nothing.

In spring we bless God for the sunshine and flowers; in Autumn for the fruits. But to our view, there is another attendant of the present season, which entitles heaven to our gratitude, not less than bending fields and sunny skies.

"There's a drop, said the Peri, that down from the moon,  
Falls, through the withering air of June,  
Upon Egypt's land; of so healing a power,  
So balmy a virtue, that 'e'en in the hour  
That drop descends, contagion dies,  
And health reanimates earth and skies."

This is poetry; and in reference to 'Egypt's land,' is perhaps nothing more. But as it may be applied to our climate, it is a beautiful and blessed truth.

There are times when the Plague-flea, leaving his own infected South, wanders northward, to gather hordes on unusual fields; when mounting the city walls, he blows from "between his shrivelled lips," a blast more deadly than the Arabian Simoon. In that dread hour when the universal air has become but the breath of his nostrils, and thousands are sickening and dying, there gathers in our northern heavens a miraculous drop; which falling through the infected air,

"In that same hour contagion dies,  
And health reanimates earth and skies."

The living man sees it on his threshold, and blesses God; for he views it, like the blood sprinkled upon the door-posts of the Israelites, in Egypt's last plague, the sign and the pledge that the destroyer will pass him by.

We thank God for the sunshine—for the fruits and the flowers; let us also thank him for the Frost.

The first hard frost always checks the Yellow Fever.

A smoky house, an unfaithful servant, a stumbling horse, a scolding wife, an empty purse, an undutiful child, an aching tooth, an incessant talker, hops that break through an enclosure, a dull razor, a pimply face, a butting ram, and a fox, are thirteen of the greatest plagues of the present day.

The mistake.—Marshall! Tureop happening one hot day to be looking out at the window of his chamber, in a white waistcoat and nightcap, a servant entering the room, deceived by his dress, mistakes him for one of the under cooks. He comes scuffing behind him, and with a hand, which was none of the lightest, gives him a violent slap on the breech. The marshall instantly turns about;

and the fellow, frightened out of his wits, beholds the face of his master. Down he drops upon his knees—"Oh! my lord! I thought it was George." "And suppose it had been George," replied the marshall, rubbing his breech, "you need not have struck so hard."

## From the Baltimore Chronicle.

The National Intelligencer, and several other papers have contained a very pretty piece of poetry written by Daniel Webster, in a young lady's Album. Here is a piece written a few weeks ago by Governor Tyler, in the Album of a beautiful young lady of Louisville.

### TO—

Lady! I've seen thee as a dream  
Which fancy wakes at morning's hour,  
And thou art pure as morn's first beam,  
And lovely as its loveliest flower.

'Twas such a vision bright but brief,  
In early life my young heart rending,  
Then left it as a withered leaf,  
On life's great ragged thorn suspended.

Yet ere we part accept my prayer,  
That he who rules the earth and sky,  
May guard thee with a parent's care,  
And crown thy life with endless joy.

A Frightful "fix" for a Hunter.—While at Fort Snelling, Capt. Marryatt became acquainted with Capt. Scott, of the U. S. Army, a native of Vermont, who is one of the greatest Nimrods in the country, and probably the best marksman in the world. Two potatoes being thrown up in the air, he would watch his opportunity and pass his rifle ball through them both; and this astonishing feat he is said often to have performed. This potato-piercing business, however, has nothing to do with one of the hunter Captain's perilous adventures, as related by himself to Capt. Marryatt, in these words, to wit:

"I was riding out one day in Arkansas, and it so happened that I had not my rifle with me, nor indeed a weapon of any description, not even my jack knife. As I came upon the skirts of a prairie near a small cove, a buck started out and dashed away as if much alarmed. I thought it was my sudden appearance which had alarmed him; I stopped my horse to look after him, and turning my eyes afterwards in the direction from whence it started, I perceived, as I thought, on a small mound of earth raised by a small animal called a gopher, just the head of a doe, her body concealed by the high grass. I had no arms, but it occurred to me, that if I could contrive to crawl up very softly, the high grass might conceal my approach, and I should be able to spring upon her and secure her by main strength. 'If I can accomplish this,' said I to myself, 'it will be something to talk about.' I tied my horse to a tree, and commenced crawling very softly on my hands and knees towards the gopher hill; I arrived close to it, and the doe had not started; I rose gently with both hands ready for a grab and prepared to spring, slowly raising my head that I might get a sight of the animal. It appeared that the animal was equally inquisitive, and wished to gain sight of me, and it slowly raised its head from the grass as I did mine. Imagine what was my surprise and consternation, to find that instead of a doe, I was face to face with a large male panther. It was this brute which had so scared the buck and now equally scared me. There I was, at hardly one yard's distance from him, without arms of any description, and almost in the paws of the panther. I knew that my only chance was keeping my eyes fixed steadfastly on his, and not moving hand or foot; the least motion to retreat would have been his signal to spring, so there I was, white as a sheet, with my eyes fixed on him. Luckily he did not know what was passing within me. For some seconds the animal met my gaze, and I began to give myself up for lost. 'Tis time for you to go, thought I, or I am gone; will you never go?' At last the animal blinked, and then his eyes opened like balls of fire. I remained, fascinated as it were; he blinked again, turned his head a little, then turned round, and went away at a light canter. Imagine the relief. I hastened back to my horse, and away also went I at a light canter, and with a light heart, grateful to Heaven for having preserved me."

The cunning of the fox is illustrated by the following anecdote from the Spirit of the Times—

"Wandering some time since, along the shore of Long Island, not far from Suttown, my attention was suddenly arrested by the peculiar juxtaposition of a fox and a flock of wild geese that were lazily and confidently floating down the current, along the verge of sedge which thickly coated the banks. Rejoicing, as he observed the approach of his intended prey, he seized upon a large bunch of sedge grass—dropped quietly into the stream so as to intercept his floating game, 'marked time,' with all his body merged, except the tip of his nose, capped with the sedge leaf, and hid himself in the midst of the unsuspecting flock, when, throwing off his disguise, he made a dash at and secured two fine geese, which he bore off triumphantly, I having no disposition to interfere in so admirably conducted a specimen of his legitimate vocation."

The Retort Courteous.—A member of one of the learned professions was driving his sulky along the road in England, when he overtook a pedlar with his pack, and inquired what he had to sell.

The man produced, among other things, a pair of cotton suspenders. They were sixpence, he said. The gentleman paid the money, and then said, "You have a license?"

"Yes," was the reply.

"I should like to see it?"

"It was produced."

"My good fellow, all's right, I see. Now, as I do not want these things, you may have them again for threepence."

The bargain was struck; but how surprised was the gentleman, a few days after, to find a summons to attend the country magistracy at Croydon. The gentleman was convicted in the full penalty for selling goods on the king's highway without a license.

The French gentleman at Washington, whose scholastic perplexities have been so feelingly described, has made his last bow, and issued his card of departure—pour prendre congé. He goes full of vivacity and hope; and may we not trust for his sake, that he will accomplish the thing whereupon he sends himself, and "return to his mother," at last, possessed of all the elements of prosperity? Philadelphia Gazette.

## FOR DE INTELLIGENCER NATIONAL.

### P. P. C.

"Adieu! et si c'est pour toujours—  
Pour toujours encore—adieu!"  
"Fair des velle, and if fore velle  
Sical fore velle fair des velle!"

### BYRON.

Musculus: I am prepare misel to talk mon passage in de sheep; he is coll de "grand Vestaire." De banque no give specie. I mark von suspence. Je m'en vais. I has finish my experimente comme tonchair de de French and de English language.

Dare is von imbecile poete Anglais, he av von grande opinion of de tonchair, but he netaire tesche French—j'en suis sur. He say:

"Delightful task too rear de tender toad,  
Too toad de young idee hoo too shoot."

Diablo! I velle not teach too shoot, an I no love to shoot misel—bel! qu'en dites vous?

I ave recieve von grande inspiration. I renonce pour evair de delighful task. I part for Paris. I ave studi de grande art—Part de la gastronomie; dat is, I velle apprendre de prepare de ragoût, de friandise, de vol au vent, de coquette en papillote—de—de—diablo! I no remembre dans ce moment de carte, but I velle not desister de good people de Washington. I lov him moish; he is verri complaisant to me; I velle regaler him, ven I finish mi studi, vit tescheing de tongue—not de French, de English—but de langue or his estomac; a mangur des plats deli oleux he velle maik grand improvement—he velle av grand plaisir, and I velle bild von, too, tree houn.

I velle maik von fortune—lors de cuisinier is bettaire den de professeur de langue a moins que ce ne fut une langue de bœuf de veau, etc.

To you, jeulissime, je rends beaucoup de remerciements you ave procure me mendi friend, an de all recieve misel vit moish laffing. I velle remembre you: I velle inviter you too read vit von bon grand friandise ven I come retourner too Washington. En attendant je vous prie d'accepter mes vœux pour votre prosperite.

Avec lesquels j'ai l'honneur d'etre de la langue Française un malheureux maître.

A Severe Critic.—Old Johnson, the player, who was not a very good actor, but a good judge of painting, and remarkable for making jokes—was shown a picture, done by a very indifferent hand, but much commended, and asked his opinion of it. "Why, truly," said he, "the painter is a very good painter, and observes the Lord's commandments."

"What do you mean by that, Mr. Johnson?" asked one who stood by. "Why, I think," answered he, "that he hath not made to himself the likeness of any thing that is in Heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or is in the water under the earth."

What sacrifices does pride exact from her victim! Sacrifices that low unworthy motives have never obtained; renunciation—may, religion herself, has never had such influence in quelling grief, or at least in checking its external symptoms, as has this unbridled, this subduing passion. At its dictation the tear is dried, the groan of agony is stifled, the sigh is sent back, ere half breathed to the oppressed heart; the quiver of anguish is banished from the lip, it is ever forced into the indications of a cheerful smile, and gait is animated, while the heart is darkened with woe, and pining in anguish, rendered more intolerable by the mockery of happiness displayed on the lips.

Grace Amusement.—The following introduction to a piece of poetry in a late number of the Springfield Republican, is quite novel to us.—The following lines were written more than sixty years ago, by one who has for many years, slept in his grave, merely for amusement.

A Ludicrous Mistake.—A clergyman of a country village desired his clerk to give notice that there would be no service in the afternoon, as he was "going to officiate for another clergyman."

The clerk as soon as the sermon was ended, rose up, with all due solemnity, and called out—"I am desired to give notice that there will be no service this afternoon, as Mr. L. is going a fishing with another clergyman." Mr. L. of course corrected the awkward, yet amusing blunder.

A rhyming word for "Silver."—It is a fact well known to the literary world, that there is no legitimate word in the English language which will rhyme, or, in poetic parlance, gingle with the word silver. A conversation upon this well known anomaly occurred yesterday between a number of literary gentlemen, whose erudite remarks had been for some time very attentively listened to by another of the literati, Mr. Flam. Stepping up, he gravely said—"Gentlemen, if you will please allow me, I know an English word that will gingle with silver."

"What's that?" eagerly inquired one of the gentlemen.

"Gold!" answered the modest intruder—at the same time GINGLING in his hands a number of "yellow boys" and "Mexican castings."—N. O. Pic.

Mr. Abernethy had a most fearful practice of thinking aloud. On the day of one of his introductory lectures, when the theatre of St. Bartholomew was as full as it could possibly be, and the cheering on his entrance had subsided, he was observed to cast his eyes around, seemingly inamenable to the applause with which he had been greeted, and exclaimed, with great feeling and pathos, "God help you all! what is to become of you?" evidently much moved by the appearance of so great a number of medical students, seeking for information to be fitted for practice.

Genius.—A distinguished teacher and President of a College, declared genius to be "the power of making errors."

## THE CHRISTIAN AND THE TRAGEDIAN.

B. was an active merchant, distinguished alike for his accurate knowledge of his profession and his strict integrity. The best appointed ships however, are sometimes wrecked, and plans, laid out so wisely, in season of peace and disorder oft miscarry. B. failed, grew sick from too close attention to the counting room, and died. His wife was left destitute, and, of course, friendless, and she had four young children to support. How could she do it? B. had been familiar with a distinguished merchant down town, Mr. A. T. [Arthur Tappan?] who sometimes presides at meetings in the Tabernacle; and to him the young widow, who was an exemplary member of the same church as himself, applied for a credit of some \$500 worth of goods for six months. She had caused the lower part of the house in which she lived to be fitted for their reception, and determined to turn her knowledge of trade to account in supplying her acquaintances with a particular kind of merchandise. The merchant gave no answer at the time; he would consider it and he put her off a dozen times, and then told her that he would not grant her request.

There was an actor at Delmonico's a few mornings after, who had overheard a relation of the above circumstances in a conversation between two gentlemen with whom he was acquainted.

"How is she now?" said the actor.

"In despair."

"Cannot obtain the money?"

"Nor the credit."

"Well; relying on the correctness of your representation, I offer a proposition. If you will send her \$250, I will lend her twice that sum."

They had no money which was not then invested.

"Well, then, here is a check for \$1,000—go and get the money, carry it to her, and take her note for it, payable to yourself or bearer for one year. Bring the note to me, and mind that you say nothing of the source from whence the sum came."

His directions were obeyed. When the note fell due it was paid, with interest; and the widow is now doing a fair business on her own account. The actor was Edwin Forrest.

Grace after dinner.—Dean Swift was once invited by a rich miser with a large party to dine; being requested by the host to return thanks at the removal of the cloth, he pronounced the following grace:

Thanks for this miracle, it is no less  
That eating manna in the wilderness,  
Where raging hunger reign'd we've found relief  
And seen that wonderful thing, a piece of beef.  
Here chimneys smoke, that never smoked before,  
And we're all ate, while we shall eat no more!

A man was saying the other day in company, that he had seen a jaguar place a ladder in a garden upon one end, and mount it by passing through the round, and stand upon the top cross. Another who was present said, he had no doubt of it, as he had seen a man who had done the same thing, but with this addition, that when he arrived at the top he pulled the ladder up after him!

"There's nothing of that sort in these parts," said the man said von he was searching for truth in a Whig paper.

A Curiosity.—A gentleman informed us a few days since, a short time previous, while in pursuit of wild turkeys, in Hart county, Kentucky, in company with a friend, they discovered on the summit of a knoll or elevation, a large hole, that would admit a man's body without much difficulty. Curiosity led them to make preparations, and by an occasion, they entered this mysterious place. At the length of about 60 feet they found themselves in a subterranean cave or room apparently cut out of solid rock, through which they had passed many feet, which appeared to be sixteen to eighteen square. Our informant was at first surprised that the first object which met his eyes was a human skull with all the teeth entire. Upon further examination, it was found that the whole place was filled with skeletons of men, women and children.

Under the small aperture through which they descended the place was perfectly dry, and the bones in a state of preservation. An entire skeleton of a human body was obtained. They concluded to examine how deep the bones laid, and penetrated through them in one place between four and seven feet, but found them equally plentifully as on the top, but there seemed to rise an enormous eddiness as they approached where it was a little damp. There was no outlet to the room, and a large snake which they found there, and which appeared to be perfectly tame, passed round the room several times while they were in it. The discovery is a subject for the speculation of philosophers with regard to the period and circumstances attending this ancient charnel-house.—Central Watchtower.

Ends of Life.—Life has an ultimate purpose. We are not appointed to pass through life, barely that we may live. We are not impelled, both by disposition and necessity, to buy and sell, barely that we may do it; nor to get gain, barely that we may get it. There is an end in business beyond supply. There is an object in the acquisition of wealth, beyond success. There is a final cause for human traffic—and that is virtue. This is the ultimate design proposed by heaven; and it is a design that every wise man, engaged in that calling, will propose to himself. It is no extravagance, therefore, but the simple assertion of truth, to say to a man so engaged, and to any emphatically, "you have an end to gain beyond success; and that is, the moral rectitude of your own mind."—Dewey's Moral Views.

Truth.—Some men say that wealth is power—and some that knowledge is power—and others that authority is power; but there is an aphorism that I would place on high above them all, which would assert that "Truth is power." Wealth cannot purchase—talent cannot refute—knowledge cannot overreach—authority cannot silence her; they all, like Felix, tremble at her presence. Cast her into the boundless heated furnace of the tyrant's wrath—fling her into the most tremendous billows of popular emotion—she mounts aloft in the ark



upon the summit of the deluge. She is the ministering spirit who sheds on man that bright and indestructible principle of life, which is given by its mighty authority to illuminate and inspire the immortal soul, and which, like him, is the same "yesterday, to-day and forever." When the mould has long been heaped on all the pride of wealth and talent, knowledge and authority; when earth and heaven itself shall have passed away, Truth shall arise like the angel on Manah's sacrifice, upon the flame of Nature's funeral pyre, and ascend to her source, her heaven and her home—the bosom of the Holy and eternal God!

## GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

**Latent accounts from the Cherokee.**—The Ozark, Missouri, Standard, contains accounts from Fayetteville to the 10th October, from which it appears that the commanding officers at Fort Gibson and Fort Wayne have issued orders upon the keeper of the military stores at Fayetteville for an additional supply of arms and ammunition, viz: for Fort Gibson, 132 muskets; Fort Wayne, 100 muskets and bayonets, 100 cartridge boxes and belts, 100 bayonet scabbards and belts, 10,000 musket cartridges, 10,000 rifle cartridges, and 500 musket flints. The Standard observes, "We wish to create no unnecessary excitement, but give the information as we receive it. The matter may be settled without any serious difficulty, but we are compelled to say, that all the information we have received favors the contrary opinion." There are 20,000 Indian warriors upon the frontier, and it is impossible to foretell what will be the effects of the first blow which may be struck. In the event of a union among the tribes, the forces of the Government upon the frontier would be totally inadequate to the protection of the citizens, and the militia must be looked to as the strong arm of defence.

**Natural Soda Fountain.**—Mr. Spalding, an American missionary, writing from Fort Vancouver, beyond the Rocky Mountains describes this phenomenon, which he passed three days' journey from Fort Hall. The fountain has several openings, one of which is about fifteen feet in diameter, with no discovered bottom. About twelve feet below the surface are two large globes, on either side of this opening, whence this effluence seems to rise. A stone cast in, after a few minutes violently agitates the whole fountain. Another of the openings about four inches in diameter, is through an elevated rock, from which the water spouts at intervals of about four seconds. The water, in all its properties, is equal to any artificial fountain, and is constantly foaming and sparkling. It is stated to be very salubrious.

**Canada Resumption.**—The banks of Upper Canada have resumed specie payments under an act of the Legislature, which authorizes them to pay out English silver at a rate compared with our currency of one shilling for twenty-five cents. This amounts to a devaluation of Canada currency to the extent of ten or twelve per cent. The measure was adopted, we are told, for the purpose of preventing the banks from being called on for specie, and so to keep the coin at home. It may have that effect for a time, but ultimately it will lose all that tendency, and specie will leave Canada just as freely as if no devaluation had taken place. —N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.

**Horrid Murder.**—A son of our citizen, Mr. Fallender, on Tuesday, was at his plantation, at the High Shoals of the Catawba, he noticed a negro follow on a horse, fording the river. From his actions, Mr. Fallender suspected something wrong, and on landing questioned him, and from his hesitation, and other appearances, immediately arrested him, and brought him to Lenoir County Jail. We have since heard that Mr. John A. Forsyth, a respectable citizen of Iredell County, was passing through the county on his way to Alabama with this and several other negroes, and on Sunday night last was brutally murdered while in his tent asleep, having his brains dashed out with an axe. The negro then took out of the tent and made his escape, while the others alarmed the neighborhood. From all the circumstances and his confession since his arrest, Almer, the prisoner, is believed to be the murderer.

Which credit is due to Mr. Fallender for his spirited conduct. —Western Whig Banner.

**Electricity in the Doloureux.**—M. Magendie has obtained the happiest results from the application of electricity in affections of the senses, particularly in that acute disease termed the tic doloureux. He causes the electric current to pass over the nerve by means of needles of platinum, placed at greater or less intervals. In some instances a single application is said to have been sufficient; and, in one case of dreadful suffering, in which the patient had long been tormented, from the pain of speaking to express his desire by writing, six applications to the nerve entirely removed a malady of three years' duration. —Lancet's New Era.

The Siamese Twins have bought a farm in Wilkes county, N. C. and are going to farming. There are some branches in the farming line in which they cannot but excel. Hosing corn and potatoes, for instance, those who know anything about the business will readily perceive, can be done by them to great advantage. Chang can make one side of the hill whilst Eog is making the other; and as there will be no "changing hands," from right to left and left to right, any one can understand that the time lost by others in that manœuvre will be gained by the Twins. —Boston Transcript.

The first Methodist Church in America was erected in 1776, in John street, New York, and is still occupied by that body. At that period there were about 1,100 Methodists in the United States. At the present moment they number upwards of seven hundred thousand members. The number of ministers exceeds 3,000, and local preachers 5,000.

The Georgia Journal says—"The trial of Henry Jones, who, it will be recollected, was demanded by the Governor of the State from South Carolina, and who was supposed to be engaged in the murder of a Jew pedler, named Elias Isaac, who was found murdered and concealed in a hollow log near Clinton, last November, came on at Jones Superior Court last week, and after an investigation of three days, was found guilty, but recommended to the mercy of the court. The evidence being entirely circumstantial, he was sentenced to imprisonment in the State Penitentiary for and during the term of his natural life."

**A Transparent Watch.**—A watch has been presented to the Academy of Science at Paris, constructed of very curious materials, the parts being principally formed of rock crystal. It was made

by M. Robellier, and is small in size. The internal works are visible; the two toothed wheels which carry the hands are rock crystal, the other wheels of metal, to prevent accidents from the breaking of the springs. All the screws are fixed in crystal and all the axles turn on the rubies. The escapement is of sapphire, the balance wheel of rock crystal, and its springs of gold. The regularity of this watch as a time keeper is attributed by the maker to the feeble expansion of the rock crystal on the balance wheel, &c. The execution of the whole shews to what a perfection the art of cutting precious stone has been carried on in modern times.

**Double Tonguing.**—The defence of him who when used for cracking a borrowed kettle, first, that the kettle was cracked before he got it, secondly, that it was whole when he returned it, and thirdly, that he never had it at all,—is no burlesque illustration, but is precisely parallel to the defence set up through its press by the Great Regulator. We have lately given the instance of a Whig paper, (we forget which just now) now only contradicting itself from day to day but on the face of one and the same sheet. Since then we have seen even the Whig press in New York rebuking the Evening Star for boasting that it had contributed to the independent course of the New York Banks—though ever since the Philadelphia suspension the Star had been urging them to follow the lead of the Regulator, seeking to rule them into bankruptcy. Again in the Star received two days ago there is a juxtaposition of two editorials cutting each other's throats, but it is a contradiction which its party brethren will be careful not to expose. The leading article charges the suspension and all its concomitant evils solely to our want of a National Bank and the very next editorial says that it is likely before the steam packet reaches England, the Bank of England will have suspended too. Now if so, will the Bank of England, itself the national Bank, be forced to suspend because there is no National Bank in England,—or because we have no National Bank?—The crack in the kettle will never be tinkered this way. —Charleston Mercury.

**Death of a tall character.**—The beautiful Giraffe, imported from Africa by Messrs. Welsh, Weeks & Co., at an immense expense, some two years since, and which was for a time on exhibition in this city, died at Newark on Friday last. It was probably the effect of the cold weather which caused the animal's death. —N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.

**Fourteen Hundred Bushels to the Acre.**—Mr. Joseph D. Cox, of this city, has raised this season, from an ounce and a quarter of seed, 40 Roman potatoes, weighing 18 pounds, which he tells us, after an accurate measurement of the ground occupied, is at the rate of 1 440 bushels to the acre. He cut his seed into five tubers, and the produce is equal to 225 bushels of potatoes to one bushel of seed. The largest potato produced weighs about two pounds. The vines grow eleven feet three inches. —Newark Daily Advertiser.

**MONDAY, NOV. 1.**  
Since our last there have been a number of arrivals from Northern ports, most of them bringing a full show of passengers. Among them we notice a number of carpenters and other artificers, brought here, probably, with the expectation of employment in building up the burnt districts. Judging from what we see and hear of preparations to build, they will find abundant employment; though without detracting from their claims, we hope that preference will always be given where preference is of value—to men of equal skill who have been domesticated among us, and borne their share of the heat, burden, perils and sufferings of the last dismal summer. There is, we believe room for more than our resident laborers; but we cannot forbear putting in this word to ask for the first attention to the wants and merits of our own mechanics, to whom a season of steady and profitable employment is more necessary now than it ever has been before, or that it can possibly be to residents in a healthier climate and a more fortunate community.

The daily accession to our population from abroad, by sea and land, would make us much more cheerful, were we not afraid that the season is not yet sufficiently advanced to make it safe for absentees to return—certainly not for unaccustomed strangers to come in for the first time. The yellow fever is far from being extinct—any, in some recent cases it has shown uncommon virulence. Old citizens long acclimated, who had been but temporarily away, have been seized with the epidemic on a short visit to the city, and one or two of this class have died within a few days past. Strangers should wait for surer intelligence of the restoration of health. A change in the weather, which has been for some time uncommonly dry and sultry at noonday, with chilly nights and cold mornings, might enable us in a week or two confidently to invite our friends back, and cheerfully welcome them when here. But until we have rain with frost, we shall be obliged to continue these cautions.

The annexed statement will exhibit the interments in the corresponding months of this and the two previous years. The season of 1837, it will be remembered, was one in which the yellow fever prevailed with much malignancy, especially in the months of October, when the city had become more densely peopled, and large accessions to our numbers were made by arrivals of strangers.—The summer of 1838 was one of general good health. For the period of ninety days in 1837 the deaths averaged a fraction over four per diem, while in the same period in 1838 they were less than one and three-fourths. The daily average this year for the same time, is about seven and one-tenth. The interments in the month of July were 48.

COMPARATIVE REPORT OF INTERMENTS.				
In the months of	1836.	1837.	1838.	
August	180	44	64	
September	380	52	99	
October	120	67	204	
Total	639	163	364	

**Gigantic Umbrella.**—An umbrella of extraordinary dimensions—64 feet in circumference, gaily fringed, and standing 13 feet high, has been exhibited at Bristol, England. It was made for one of the African Kings, and is to be sent by the first ship. It is said that this monstrous umbrella is for the purpose of screening the King from the sun, when in consultation with his Ministers.

**American Officers Abroad.**—Among the distinguished foreigners now in France, are three cavalry Lieutenants of our army, who have gone to Europe to study their profession. The Paris correspondent of the Courier and Enquirer says: They were introduced to Louis Philippe by Gen. Cass

were courteously and kindly received—were invited to the palace and dined with the king, queen and royal family; and were moreover during their stay, accommodated with horses from the royal stables, which enabled them to witness all the inspections, manoeuvres and reviews. They are at present at the cavalry school of Saumur, prosecuting their inquiries.

## WHIG CONVENTION.

**WHIG STATE CONVENTION.**  
This body assembled in Raleigh, on Tuesday, the 12th inst., and was organized by the appointment of Gov. John Owen, of Bladen county, President, and Gen. S. F. Patterson, of Wilkes, and Henry Watkins Miller, Esq., of Wake, Secretaries. We extract from the Raleigh Register, the following proceedings:

**Tuesday, Nov. 12, 1830.**  
The President having announced that the Convention was duly organized, on motion of Col. Long, of Halifax, the Counties of the State were called for the purpose of ascertaining what counties were represented, and the names of the Delegates in attendance, which resulted as follows:

Ashe.—P. H. Winston, John A. McRae, Thos. Waddell, James M. Waddell.  
Beaufort.—William Ellison.  
Bladen.—Thomas C. Smith.  
Chatham.—Isaiah Burnett, Baxter Clegg.  
Chowan.—Robert T. Paine.  
Cumberland.—Robert C. Belden, John C. Pennington, Edward W. Barge, Duncan Buie, J. C. Blocker.  
Casswell.—Warner M. Lewis, James Mebane.  
Duplin.—C. D. Hall, B. T. Grady, John F. Rhodes.  
Davidson.—Charles Brummett, Chas. L. Paine.  
Davie.—Casswell Harbin.  
Edgecomb.—Rich'd. W. Battle, Jos. F. Hughes.  
Franklin.—Nath. E. Tunstall, Jos. A. Whitaker, Benj. Foster, David Thomas.  
Gates.—Willis F. Reddick, W. J. Baker, Jesse Wiggins, B. Goodman, Rufus K. Speed.  
Granville.—R. B. Gilliam, Wm. M. Sneed, Jas. A. Russell, H. W. Jones, Ivey Harris, Wm. T. Hargrove, Wm. A. Johnson.  
Guilford.—Geo. C. Mendenhall, Jas. McNairy, Ralph Gorrell, Peter Adams, Wm. H. Brittain.  
Halifax.—Wm. L. Long.  
Hertford.—Kenneth Rayner, John L. Taylor.  
Iredell.—Joseph P. Caldwell.  
Mecklenburg.—Moses W. Alexander.  
Montgomery.—Francis Locke, Green Davis, Sam'l. H. Christian.  
Moore.—Charles Chalmers, S. C. Bruce, Donald Sloan.  
Northampton.—Abraham B. Smith, Thomas G. Tucker, S. B. Spruill.  
Onslow.—Daniel L. Russell, Owen Huggins.  
Orange.—Wm. Barbee, James Webb, Wm. A. Carrigan.  
Randolph.—John B. Troy.  
Richmond.—John C. McLaurin, James D. Pennington.  
Rowan.—Junius Sneed.  
Rockingham.—Robert B. Watt, John M. Ross.  
Stokes.—Albert F. Nelson, Isaac L. Gibson, Caleb H. Matthews.  
Swain.—Columbus B. Franklin.  
Wake.—John H. Bryan, John Hinton, Hugh McQueen, Daniel S. Crenshaw, Johnston Bunker, Adam G. Banks, H. W. Miller, Stephen Stephenson.  
Warren.—John B. Williams, Richard Davison.  
Wayne.—N. Washington, James Griswold, John C. Stocumb, Geo. C. Collier.  
Wilkes.—Samuel F. Patterson.  
From the 30th Senatorial District of N. C.—John Owen.

Mr. Sneed, of Granville, with a view of expediting the business of the Convention, moved that a Committee of 13 Delegates, one from each Congressional District in the State be appointed by the Chair, to take into consideration, the purposes for which the Convention had assembled, and to report to the Convention, at its sitting to-morrow, such a course of action as they may deem proper to be pursued.

Mr. McQueen heartily approved of the proposition, but thought that a larger Committee, two from each Congressional District, would better accomplish the purpose desired. Unanimity and concert of action was all-important, and a Report from a large Committee, which, without being too cumbersome, would present a miniature picture of the Convention, would, he thought, be received with more impressive force, and would more accurately embody the public sentiment. He hoped, therefore, the gentleman would accept his suggestion as a modification of the motion.

Mr. Sneed had no great choice about the matter, but rather preferred the number first mentioned, unless the Convention thought differently.

Mr. Mebane and Mr. Davison hoped the motion for a larger Committee would not be pressed, as a smaller one would more certainly expedite business and produce less embarrassment of action.

Mr. McQueen said, he would not press the motion, his object being simply to secure, as he thought, for the recommendations of the Committee, greater respect.

The question now recurring on Mr. Sneed's motion, was unanimously carried.

The President stated that he would be greatly relieved and obliged, if the Delegates from the several Districts would confer among themselves, and designate some member to serve upon the Committee.

On motion of Col. Long, the Convention took a recess of 15 minutes for this purpose; at the expiration of which, the Convention having been again called to order, the President announced the following:

## GENERAL COMMITTEE.

First District, Rufus K. Speed,  
Second do, William L. Long,  
Third do, William Ellison,  
Fourth do, N. Washington,  
Fifth do, Richard B. Hill,  
Sixth do, William M. Sneed,  
Seventh do, P. H. Winston,  
Eighth do, Hugh McQueen,  
Ninth do, Geo. C. Mendenhall,  
Tenth do, Chas. Brummett,  
Eleventh do, M. W. Alexander,  
Twelfth do, Sam'l. F. Patterson,  
Thirteenth do, C. B. Franklin.

Mr. J. H. Bryan rose and remarked, that he noticed in the Hall with great pleasure, a distinguished Citizen, and a staunch Whig—he alluded to Col. ANDREW JOYNER, of Halifax, Speaker of the State Senate. He moved that he be invited to take a seat in the Convention, not, of course, as a Delegate, but as a friend of the Council, knowing what great advantage was to be derived from his experience and patriotism.

The motion was carried by acclamation, and the President invited Col. Joyner within the bar. Mr. Mebane said, in all deliberative bodies, certain Rules were essential for the preservation of

proper decorum. He moved, therefore, that the Rules of Order for the government of the House of Commons, be adopted by the Convention.—Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Davison, of Warren, the Convention adjourned until to-morrow morning, half past nine o'clock.

**Wednesday, Nov. 13.**  
The President having called the Convention to order,

Mr. Speed, from the General Committee, rose and stated that he appeared on its behalf to say, it would be impracticable for them to report before half past 12 o'clock. He asked permission therefore for the Committee to remain in session until then.—Granted.

The President desired any additional Delegates, who might be in attendance since the last sitting, to make it known; whereupon Mr. C. C. Stowe, of New Hanover, appeared and took his seat.

Mr. MacRae rose for information. No provision had been made, he said, prescribing the manner in which the Convention shall vote, in the event of the Ayes and Noes being demanded on any question. He thought the most convenient, just and equitable mode, was to give to each county the same number of votes it was entitled to Members in the House of Commons. He therefore moved the following Resolution:

**Resolved**, That each County, represented in this Convention, shall be entitled to the same number of votes, in the event of the Ayes and Noes being demanded, as it is entitled to Members in the House of Commons.

Mr. Davison was opposed to the Resolution.—The members of the Convention, he said, were all a portion of the Whig family, and ought to vote on all questions, he thought, per capita. The Resolution would neither be an equitable or suitable one, because many counties were not represented at all. If every county in the State were represented, the case would be different.

The Resolution was not adopted.  
Mr. Spruill moved that the Convention take a recess until 12 o'clock. Agreed to.

The Convention re-assembled, when Isaiah Spencer, of Orange, and T. R. Dabnam, of Wake, appeared and took their seats.

Mr. McQueen, from the General Committee, made a detailed Report on the matters referred to them. It concludes with the following Resolutions:

1. **Resolved**, That having been inspired with a deep and lively sense of the eminent practical vigor, sound Republican principles, unblemished public and private virtues, ardent patriotism, and decided abilities of

**JOHN M. MOREHEAD,**  
of the County of Guilford,

we do accordingly recommend him to our fellow-citizens, as a fit successor to our present enlightened Chief-Magistrate, Governor DUDLEY.

2. **Resolved**, That in consideration of the pure patriotism, distinguished public services, and splendid abilities of

**HENRY CLAY,** of Kentucky,

this Convention yields to him a decided preference for the next Presidential Term of the United States, and should he be nominated by the Harrisburg Convention, we pledge ourselves to render the nomination a cordial and undivided support.

3. **Resolved**, further, That whilst this Convention is willing to go to any reasonable extent in sanctioning such nomination for the Presidency of the Union, as may hereafter emanate from the National Convention which is to convene at Harrisburg, yet we deem it due to the objects for which this Convention has assembled, to recommend to our Delegates in that Convention to adopt all honorable means which may serve to secure the nomination of Mr. Clay by that body.

4. **Resolved**, That in consequence of the superior talents of

**NATHANIEL P. TALLMADGE,**  
of the State of New York,

and from the high estimation we entertain of the intrepid and efficient services which he has contributed to the important principles for which we are contending, we pledge ourselves, in the event of his being nominated by the Harrisburg Convention, to yield to the recommendation a cordial and animated support.

5. **Resolved**, That — and — be appointed Delegates to represent the State at large in the Harrisburg Convention; and in case of their inability, or failure, to attend — and — be appointed alternates.

6. **Resolved**, That it be recommended to the Whigs of the several Counties composing the Electoral Districts in this State, to meet in their respective Counties, to confer with the Delegates from the other Counties composing said Districts, in relation to the appointment of an Elector for said District; and that the name of such person as they may agree upon, be forwarded to the Central Committee, to be placed on the Whig Electoral Ticket.

7. **Resolved**, That it be recommended by the Convention, to the Whigs of the different Counties in this State, to meet at some convenient period, for the purpose of appointing Committees of Vigilance for the said Counties.

8. **Resolved**, That the Whig Central Committee be requested to prepare and publish a suitable Address for distribution among the people of the State, on the subject of the approaching Election, for Governor.

9. **Resolved**, further, That the said Committee be also requested to prepare and publish a proper Address to the people, on the all important subject of the next Presidential Election of the U. States.

10. **Resolved**, That our present pure, patriotic and enlightened Executive, Gov. Dudley, by the ability, purity, impartiality and Republican simplicity of his Administration, has grown extensively in the affections and confidence of the Whig party, since his appointment to his present elevated trust, and that this Convention, in behalf of the Whigs throughout the State of North Carolina, hereby tender to him the homage of their warmest respect and gratitude.

The question being stated by the Chair to be on the adoption of the Report,

Several gentlemen rose and made their objections to certain Resolutions contained in the Report, and after some debate, and one or two amendments being offered and accepted, the Report was unanimously adopted, and the Convention adjourned until 4 o'clock.

**Thursday, Nov. 14.**  
The Convention re-assembled, when Isaiah Spencer, of Orange, and T. R. Dabnam, of Wake, appeared and took their seats.

On motion of Mr. Caldwell, a Committee of five persons were appointed by the Chair, to communicate to Mr. Morehead his nomination by the

Convention as its wishes that he will accept the same. The Committee consists of Messrs. C. C. Stowe, of Wake, and Long of Halifax.

Mr. Rayner, from the Committee to whom was referred the 5th Resolution, reported a Resolution to fill the blanks in the same, with the names of Gov. OWEN and JAMES MEANE, Esq. The Resolution was read and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Davison, the Central Committee were authorized to fill any vacancies which may occur by sickness or otherwise, among the Delegates to the National Convention.

Mr. Paine moved a re-consideration of the Resolution, and called for the reading of it, which having been done by the Clerk, a Debate arose, in which Messrs. Paine, Bryant, Davison, and Miller took part.

Mr. Rayner alluded to the recommendation of the Central Committee, that this Convention should appoint Delegates to the Harrisburg Convention from those Districts, in which provision had otherwise been made. With a view of ascertaining what vacancies existed, he moved that the Clerk call over the Districts. This was accordingly done, and it was found that appointments had been made in all the Districts, but the North, in which a District Convention will assemble for the purpose. [The following are the names of the Delegates:]

First District.—Charles R. Kinney, Esq. William Cherry. Third.—Joseph E. Long. Fourth.—no appointment. Fifth.—Dr. P. A. Smith. Sixth.—Wm. H. Battle. Seventh.—E. A. W. Low. Eighth.—Henry W. Miller. Ninth.—N. M. Roane. Tenth.—Dr. Isaac Barnes. Eleventh.—Col. Thos. A. Allison. Twelfth.—W. A. F. Davidson. Thirteenth.—Cal. B. & Co. ther.

Gov. Patterson rose and said, that in the existing state of things, there was a heavy obligation due from the Whigs of North Carolina, to the Whigs and Conservatives of New York, for gallant stand they had taken in the cause of our common country. He therefore proposed the adoption of the following Resolution.

**Resolved**, as the opinion of this Convention, that whether or not the Whigs and Conservatives of New York have gained a victory in the recent election in that State, they are entitled to the gratitude of their brethren throughout the Union for the noble and firm stand they have taken, against the unwarrantable interference of Executive power and influence, boldly and unflinchingly to take control of the will of the people.

The Question on the adoption of this Resolution was decided in the affirmative by acclamation.

Mr. MacRae presented the following Resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

**Resolved**, That this Convention tender its thanks to Mr. B. B. Smith, for his generous offering to the Convention the use of his hall during the deliberations.

Mr. MacRae presented the following Resolution, which was unanimously carried:

**Resolved**, That the thanks of this Convention are due and are hereby tendered to the Hon. John Owen for the able, dignified and impartial manner in which he has discharged the duties of the Chair. The question having been put upon its adoption, it was unanimously decided in the affirmative.

The motion having been made, that this Convention adjourn sine die, the President, Gov. Owen arose, addressed the Convention in a few but appropriate remarks, and declared the Convention adjourned without day.

Extracts from a Letter to the Editors of the "Western Carolinian," dated

NOFOLK, (Va.) Nov. 11th, 1838.

"The United States Ship Vandalia arrived here last evening, in 23 days from Pensacola, having sailed thence on the morning of the 11th ultimo.

"Having taken a westerly breeze after leaving that Port, the ship ran down and made the land of Cuba, nearly abreast of Havana, on the third day out. But the wind having then backed to the eastward, it became necessary to abandon the intention of touching at Matanzas; and the ship was kept away for the channel known as the 'French Gulf,' between the Bahama Banks and the Florida Reefs, that being the usual track of vessels bound northward from Havana, &c.

"The wind continuing adverse, and at times increasing to a gale, the Vandalia was obliged to 'beat' through this channel—so difficult, and at times so dangerous to navigate. Although the old craft rides out a storm as gracefully as a bird, yet so tempestuous was the weather, that she carried away her main topmast yard, and many must back and head stays. A spare yard was soon rigged and sent up, however, and the vessel laid again beat, and unfurled to the breeze. The back and head stays, in the mean time, 'stoppers' clapped on them; so that the ship did not long remain crippled in her sailing gear."

"When it is considered that the Vandalia was pronounced rotten and unserviceable, by the experienced officers and shipwrights, after a thorough survey at Pensacola; it must be conceded that Capt. Levy, his officers and crew, are entitled to much credit for the nautical skill, the judgment, and patient endurance of exposure and fatigue, displayed in working the ship through this 'silly' channel, under such adverse circumstances."

A considerable portion of her crew having been aboard from the 'sick bays' of the different vessels of the West India Squadron, and from the Navy Hospital at Pensacola, the great burden of working the ship devolved upon a comparatively small number of able-bodied and effective men."

These performed their duty with an alacrity and efficiency deserving of great praise—demonstrating the advantage of *assumed* means over *brutal* pliance, even with sailors—the use of the 'collar' or even of the 'coll,' having seldom been necessary on board the Vandalia since Capt. Levy has had command of her."

"Even after getting clear of the Bahama Banks the ship experienced a succession of squalls, and contrary winds, contributing materially to lengthen her passage. Indeed, she had not a fair wind after being sight of Cuba."

"The Vandalia has been early for several days of this Port, cruising in the West Indian waters."



length of time unprecedented, it is believed, for our vessels of War to remain abroad on foreign stations, without repairs. Time had worked and mutations, during this long cruise, among the officers and men of her original armament: One after another had "given up the ship," until only remained, who seemed resolved to sink or swim with her fortunes: JAMES BRADSHAW, Esq., her late Purser, along to her up to the moment of her departure from Pensacola; when he was transferred as Purser of the Yard and Station there, he and Purser WATTS having been permitted by the Department to exchange situations.

#### OFFICERS OF THE VANDALLA.

Commander: Uriah P. Levy, Esq.;  
Lieutenants: Albert E. Downes, Simon R. Bissell;  
Act'g. Lieutenants: Edmund Lanier, Horace N. Harrison;  
Surgeon: John Vaughan Smith;  
Purser: Philo White;  
Midshipmen: Samuel Smith, Edward C. Anderson, Charles Wager, Daniel Ammen, James J. Barry;  
Cape's Clerk: Richard Kennon;  
Boatswain: Robert Whitaker;  
Gunner: Thomas Dawsey;  
Purser's Steward: Henry Falconer;  
Passenger: Pass. Mid. Daniel F. Dulany, late Act'g. Mas. of the U. S. Ship Levant.



## THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN

SALISBURY:

Friday Morning, November 22, 1839.

### NEW TARIFF MOVEMENT.

A Northern paper, the 'Pennsylvania Enquirer,' has recently made a formal demonstration in favor of reviving the Protective system again, that is, of increasing the Tariff duties, at the next session of Congress. It is time that the people of the South should begin to turn their attention to this subject, and hold themselves prepared to maintain their rights, for the Tariff party are already impatient at receiving moderate profits, and are anxiously waiting to make an effort for greater. By a course of reasoning as wise as it is true, they attribute the present derangement in the currency to the reduction of the Tariff, and with grave faces contend, that the only possible way to right matters and things, is to increase the Tariff taxes on the people again. We have no doubt whatever, but that the reduction of the Tariff has diminished the profits of the North, if this is the cause of the pressure, there is no question about it; they too miss the millions that used to be taken out of the pockets of the Southern people, and transferred to their own. But however we may sympathize with them in their distress, we of the South cannot afford to relieve them at our own expense.

Who is to lead the way in this new movement, we do not know, unless it be Mr. Webster, who intimated at a late Session of Congress, that he would, at a proper time, endeavor to procure an increase of the protective duties. Well, we have no doubt the Republican members of the South will resist all attempts to increase the Tariff, and if they fail of success in Congress, we must look to the "Nullifiers" of S. Car. to put a stop to them a second time.

### THE WHIG CONVENTION.

The Whigs, or rather a portion of the Whigs, held a convention in Raleigh, on the 12th inst., for the purpose of nominating a Governor of the State, President of the U. States, and a Vice President. We publish in another part of our paper the more important part of their proceedings.

Only about half of the counties in the State were represented in the Convention and in a good many instances there was only one Delegate from a county, as may be seen in the list of their proceedings.

The counties composing our 10th Congressional District were represented as follows:

Roxas.—Junius Sneed.  
Davie.—Casswell Harbin.  
Davidson.—Charles Brummett and Dr. C. L. Paine.  
Randolph.—John B. Troy

Chatham.—Joshua Burnette and Buxton Clegg.  
It would seem from the proceedings, that our Townsman, Dr. Isaac Burns goes out as Plenipotentiary from our District to the Harrisburg Convention; certainly it is wrong to send the Doctor off to the frosty regions of Pennsylvania by himself, they ought to have sent with him Mr. Samuel Silliman, his late colleague to the famous Ashboro caucus. It will be well for the Delegates to this convention, to keep a sharp lookout for the "Gun-powder plot" when they approach the place, for it was there that the Loco-Focos came near blowing up the Philadelphia Whigs last winter.

Consistency is said to be a beautiful virtue.—How far the Whig convention at Raleigh practiced it, may be seen in the nomination of Nathan Tallmadge for Vice President. This man, but a year or two ago, was one of the real whole hog Jackson men, who stood by him in the removal of the deposits, and who supported him in all his other violent acts. To crown all his devotion to Gen. Jackson, he voted for the famous *Expurgated Resolutions*, which act, some of the very men, who now nominated him for the Vice Presidency, more than once pronounced to be an outrageous violation of the Constitution. But mark the change. Mr. Tallmadge becomes disappointed in some of his aspirations, he deserts Van Buren, and comes out for Clay under the *conservative* flag, and now behold the Whigs of North Carolina come forward, take him up, and propose him for Vice President!

In the year of 1835, the people of Roxas and Davie held one of the largest meetings that ever assembled in North Carolina. We refer to the meeting which met in Vogel's Grove, and at which, Governor Swain and Mr. Mangum were present and delivered speeches. At this meeting the people loudly denounced the Baltimore Convention, as it was called; now we should like to know the difference, if any, between this Baltimore Convention, and the one that the Whigs are going to hold at Harrisburg in December next? If there be no difference between these two Conventions, how is it then that the Whigs condemn the one and go for the other? If the first was wrong, how can the other be right. We were opposed to the Baltimore Convention and we cannot without abandoning our principles approve the other. But because we thus choose to be consistent and stand firm on our principles, we are denounced by the Federalists as *loco-focos* &c. Let them call us by what names they please; let them now turn about and do themselves what they abused others for doing, we intend to pursue the straight forward course of our principles, and maintain the rights of the people to vote for whom they please, in despite of Caucus Dictation.

### LYNCHING.

On Wednesday night the 13th inst., six white men, some of whom were painted and one colored person, entered the house of Mr. Nathan Lambeth, Davidson County, N. C., and seized his person, dragged him some distance from the house, there gagged him, and inflicted on his body several hundred blows with sticks. Four of the party becoming somewhat alarmed at the consequences, fled, while the other two remained and renewed the beating, until Lambeth became insensible and fainted.

In this situation the party left him, but, after coming on, he with great difficulty reached the house, and on Thursday night, died. It is stated by the Physician who attended him, that he was scarred and lacerated from his neck to his heels, and that there was the appearance of several blows having been inflicted on his stomach and abdomen, the latter of which, no doubt, was the cause of his death.

The circumstances that led to this glaring offense were these: A Mr. John Goss, who had formerly resided in that neighborhood, but lately returned from Missouri on business, had deposited with Mr. John Lee between eight and nine hundred dollars in specie, for safe keeping.—This money was taken from the desk of Mr. Lee, on Sunday night, the 3rd inst.

Suspicion having rested on a negro man of Mr. Lee, he was taken up, examined, and confessed that he, in connection with Lambeth, the person lynched, had taken the money, and the greater portion of it was then in Lambeth's possession.—This confession of the negro, no doubt, led to the deed which followed.—The two persons who were more directly concerned in this transaction, it is said, have fled.—As this matter will, no doubt, undergo a legal investigation, and as the parties implicated are of very respectable standing, we refrain from making any comments on this outrage against all law, order, and civil liberty.

Since the above was in type, we learn that two of the individuals alluded to above, John Goss and Lee Wharton have fled, and, no doubt, are on their way home to Missouri.

In publishing a list of the Delegates to the Temperance Convention, held in this place last week, the names of Messrs. William A. Dunlap and Thomas A. Bell, delegates from Bethany Temperance Society, Iredell county, were unintentionally omitted by the Secretary; and but from the intimation of a gentleman present, knowing the fact, he would not have noticed it.

He trusts that these circumstances will sufficiently account for the omission.

Col. SEAGLE, of Lincoln, has been elected Brigadier General, in the 10th Brigade of the North Carolina Militia, composed of the counties of Lincoln and Rutherford.

**Errata.**—An error was printed in the published proceedings of the Democratic meeting in Cabarrus co. in our last week's paper, in the 7th Resolution, instead of *valetudinarian*, read *latitudinarian*.

**Massachusetts.**—The result in this State has been astonishing, and unexpected.—We have not yet full returns, but so far as heard from, *Morton* the Administration Candidate was several hundred votes ahead, and his election was confidently expected, by a small majority.—The Whigs have a majority in the Legislature.

**New York.**—The elections in this State, have resulted in favor of the Whigs, by a diminished majority from last year.

**To Correspondents.**—The Communication of "Homepun," has just been received.—It is rather violent, but we will give it a consideration.

#### FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

MESSRS. EDITORS: That Federal paper, the "Carolina Watchman," printed by "Pendleton & Bruner," and edited by Tom, Dick and Harry, mostly, however, by its former Editor, puts on pretty considerable airs at times, and among other assumptions, it has turned *Prophet* of late, and confidently predicts that our member of Congress, Charles Fisher, will not attend Congress in time to vote for Speaker.—meaning by this, that he will be afraid to do so.

Now I am not particularly acquainted with Mr. Fisher's arrangements, and cannot say whether he will reach Congress by the first day, or not; but I know this, if he does not, it will not be because he is afraid to encounter the responsibility of voting for Speaker, who should he be afraid of? The Federal Whigs?—He owes them no allegiance, not one of them voted for him.—every *Blue-light* Federalist in the five Counties voted against him. He was elected in spite of all their exertions and falsehoods, by the *Republicans*!—Yes, the plain, honest Republican Farmers, and Mechanics of the country, and if his course in Congress will satisfy them, he need not care for the censure of the *Blue-lights*. Please the *Blue-lights*!! Why there is only one way in creation, in which he could do this—and that would be, let, by voting to give the rich nabobs of the North and Europe, a Bank, by which they may tax the people millions at their pleasure, and use the public money without end, to speculate on.—2nd, by voting to increase the

Tariff, so that the wealthy manufacturers at the North can fill their pockets, out of the hard earnings of the people of the South.—3rd, by voting to give away the people's money, to make Roads and Canals, for other States.—If Mr. Fisher will do this, then the Federalists will hail him as a true Whig, and a clever fellow.—There is another thing he must do before he can be considered a genuine Whig,—that is, he must make up his mind to vote for the person whoever he may be, that the Harrisburg Caucus may bring out for President; and here I, too, like the Federal "Watchman," will turn *Prophet*!—I hereby prophesy, that the half a dozen Editors of the Watchman, Printers, paper and all, will support, as next President, the man that may be recommended by the Caucus, to be whom he may, Mr. Clay, old Harrison, Jack Downing, or the D—!; furthermore, that the whole set will support for Governor, the candidate of the Hamburg Raleigh Convention, to be who he may, John M. Morehead, Ben Swain, or old King Caucus himself!

Now, Messrs. Editors, I wish you and your readers to note this, and see which of us will prove to be the best Prophet, the Federal "Watchman," or AN OLD REPUBLICAN.

### Look Here!

ALL those who are indebted to me, are requested to make payment by the 1st of January next, as no longer indulgence can be given; those who fail to settle by that time, may expect to find their notes and accounts placed in the hands of an Officer for collection.

I am also desirous of moving to the west, offer my

## HOUSE & LOT

for Sale; good payment will be given. Here is a chance for a good stand in the business part of the town. Also, on the premises, a suitable building for a merchant or mechanic. Such an opportunity to purchase do not present themselves every day.

HEURY SMITH.  
Salisbury, N. C., Nov. 22, 1839.

### IMPORTANT SALE.

By Virtue of an Order of the County Court of Rowan, I shall sell at the residence of the late James Brown, 2 1/2 miles South of Salisbury, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 4th and 5th of next month, (December.)

SOME VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY,

—CONSISTING OF—

TEN NEGROES,

TO WIT:

Four likely Women

between the ages of 19 and 35; three boys between 11 and 15; three girls (small)—all likely. Also, the Crop of this year, consisting of grain of every kind, and a crop of Cotton, amounting to 3 or 4,000 lbs.

ALSO,

Household & Kitchen Furniture,

FARMING TOOLS, &c., &c.

A credit of 12 months will be given on all sums over two dollars, the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

JAS. L. BROWN,

Adm'r, pendente lite.

Rowan County, N. C., Nov. 18, 1839.

**BAGGING, ROPING, AND GROCERIES.**

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE.

**WHOLESALE & RETAIL.**

50 lbs. Cotton Bagging, 43 to 44 inches,  
30 coils Bale Rope,  
30 bags Nails,  
40 bags Coffee,  
150 lbs. Sugar,  
1,000 lbs. Lard do.  
500 lbs. Spring Steel,  
53 pr. Elliptic Springs,  
500 lbs. Blister Steel,  
144 Bottles Tonic Mixture,  
20 large Covering Hides,  
500 lbs. Sole Leather,  
100 legs White Lead.

By J. & W. MURPHY.

Salisbury, Sept. 27, 1839.

### Stone Engraving.

THE Subscriber living seven miles south of Salisbury, intends keeping constantly on hand, Marble and Granite Slabs expressly for

### TOMB STONES,

so that he can execute any order in that line, on the shortest notice.

—ALSO—

He is ready to execute any work which may be called for in SCULPTURING, STONE-CUTTING, ENGRAVING, &c., and he assures those who may favor him with their work, that unless well done according to contract, he has no pay.

ENOCH E. PHILLIPS.

November 1st, 1839.

### Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Joseph T. Dickson, dec'd., are hereby requested to come forward and make payment, and all persons who have claims against the estate to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

THOS. BARBER, Executor.

November 8, 1839.

**Twin Cotton Seed.**

A small quantity of the above SEED, raised by Mr. William Thomas, formerly of Davidson County, is left for sale at this Office, at \$2 00 per hundred.

November 1st, 1839.

### To Owners of Mills.

THE Subscriber has an improved patent Spindle for Mills, by which, a mill will do much better than with the usual form of Spindles. It is so constructed as to keep from heating or killing the meal in any manner. The runner is so confined by the Spindle as always to preserve its balance, and of course there is no rubbing of the stones.

I think, by this improved Spindle, the same water will do at least one-third more business, and the meal of superior quality.

Any person wishing to use one of these Spindles, may obtain one or more, by making application, (with in a short time) to the Subscriber at Mocksville, Davie Co. N. C. I think the probable cost will not exceed \$30 for the Patent and Spindle ready for use.

The following persons have by Patent Mill Spindle in successful operation:—Col. W. F. Kelly, Thos. Foster, Joseph Hall and Sam'l. Foster of Davie County; Gilbert Dickson and David J. Ramoart of Lincoln; Charles Griffith of Rowan; Addison Moore of Davidson; and William Doss of Forsyth, all of whom are highly pleased with its performance.

L. M. GILBERT.

October 25, 1839.

## New Goods.

### THE SUBSCRIBERS

ARE now receiving at their old Stand, at Stirewall's Mill, in Cabarrus, a new and fresh supply of

Spring and Summer Goods.

The following articles are among the latest arrivals:  
1,700 lbs. of Sugar,  
1,000 do. Coffee,  
8 bbls. Molasses,  
50 bushels Salt,

Wines, Cognac Brandy, Dye Stuffs, Powder, &c., &c., all of which will be sold low for cash, or to punctual dealers on Time.

JACOB WINECOFF & CO.

May 1st, 1839.

### STILL LATER THAN EVER.

C. B. & C. E. WHEELER.

Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Tobacco, &c.

Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Cigars, Candles, Rice, &c.

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Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Cigars,



## MORFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS.

The universal estimation in which the celebrated *Life Pills* and *Phenix Bitters* are held, is evidenced by the increasing demand for them in every State and section of the Union, and by the voluntary testimonials to their remarkable efficacy which are every where offered. It is not less from a deeply gratifying confidence that they are the means of extensive and innumerable good among his afflicted fellow-creatures, than from interested considerations, that the Proprietor of these pre-eminently successful medicines is desirous of keeping them constantly before the public eye. The sale of every additional box and bottle, as a guarantee that some person will be relieved from a greater or less degree of suffering, and be improved in general health; for in no case of suffering from disease can they be taken in vain. The Proprietor has never known or been informed of an instance in which they have failed to do good. In the most obstinate cases of chronic disease, such as chronic dyspepsia, torpid liver, rheumatism, asthma, nervous and bilious head-ache, constipation, piles, general debility, gonorrhea, scrofula and ulcers, eczema, salt rheum, and all other chronic affections of the organs and membranes, they effect cures with a rapidity and permanency which few persons would theoretically believe, but to which thousands have testified from happy experience. In colds and coughs, which, if neglected, superinduce the most fatal diseases of the lungs, and indeed the viscera in general, these medicines, if taken but for three or four days, never fail. Taken straight, they so promote the insensible perspiration, and so relieve the system of humoral action and febrile obstructions, as to produce a most delightful sense of convalescence in the morning; and though the usual symptoms of a cold should partially return during the day, the repetition of a suitable dose at the next hour of bed-time will almost invariably effect permanent relief, without further aid. Their effect upon fevers of a more acute and violent kind is not less sure and speedy if taken in proportionable quantity; and persons who are led with inflammatory symptoms of the most alarming kind, will awake with the gratifying consciousness that the fierce enemy has been overthrown, and can easily be subdued. In the same way, venereal turgescence, though long established, and visceral inflammations, however critical, will yield to the former to a small and the latter to large doses of the *Life Pills*; and so also hysterical affections, hypochondria, restlessness, and very many other varieties of the Nervous class of diseases, yield to the efficacy of the *Phenix Bitters*. Full directions for the use of these medicines, and showing their distinctive applicability to different complaints, accompany them; and they can be obtained, wholesale and retail, at 375 Broadway, where numerous certificates of their unparalleled success are always open to inspection.

For additional particulars of the above medicines, see Moffat's "Good Samaritan," a copy of which accompanies the medicines; a copy can also be obtained of the different Agents who have the medicines for sale. French, German, and Spanish directions can be obtained on application at the office, 375 Broadway. All post paid letters will receive immediate attention. Prepared and sold by WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 375 Broadway, N. Y. A liberal reduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

Agents—The *Life Medicines* may also be had of the principal druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canada. Ask for Moffat's *Life Pills* and *Phenix Bitters*; and be sure that a fac simile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of Bitters, or box of Pills.

**FEVER AND AGUE—TO MY FRIENDS IN THE WEST,** and particularly those who have used the *LIFE MEDICINES* in treatment of *FEVER AND AGUE*. It is a very short time since these Medicines have been introduced into the Texas and Arizona districts, and the proprietors have been able to ascertain that period, wherein they have been used according to the directions, they have done more towards exterminating the disease, than all other remedies and preparations combined. It is a common expression among "regular practitioners," when speaking of these medicines, that they cannot cure diseases which people are in the habit of considering incurable. Medical experience is continually doing away a part of the list of the incurable diseases, and Mr. Moffat has the happiness of confidently announcing that *Fever and Ague* is now to be added to the number of complaints which modern skill has conquered.

In *Fever and Ague* the *Life Medicines* not only give quicker relief than any other remedy, but, if persevered in, effect a permanent cure; so that if the patient is only ordinarily careful, and resorts directly to the medicine upon the first symptom of tendency to a new attack, it may always be averted off. To escape one chill would be of infinitely more consequence to the sufferer than the value of the country; to remove the disease permanently would confer a benefit upon him which cannot be estimated by any earthly standard. I have seen thousands who have been cured of this disease, and their testimonies will effect what is here expressed for them, the Proprietor has the testimony of all acquainted with them and their application and use in the *Fever and Ague*; and his object is now addressing his friends at the West is to request them that they spare no pains in communicating their experience, and disseminating this highly interesting information, now that the season for *Fever and Ague* has arrived.

It is not for the mere purpose of disposing of a few hundred packages of the *Life Medicines*, that the proprietor makes this appeal. The demand for his medicines is already greater than he can conveniently supply; and even were it insufficient to afford him business, he would conceive himself supremely selfish, if his pleasure was not greater at the benefit conferred upon the suffering part of the community by an increase in his sales, than at his own pecuniary profit.

The *Life Medicines* if properly used and persevered in, recommend themselves; still it is necessary that the public should know that such medicines exist, and hence the propriety of this long-continued appeal. It is hoped, therefore, that the proprietors will not be accused of egotism, when he says that there is no medicine or mode of treatment existing, for *Fever and Ague*, so appropriate, thorough and positive in its happy cures as *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phenix Bitters*.

For further particulars of the above medicine see Moffat's *Good Samaritan*, a copy of which accompanies the medicine. A copy may also be obtained of the different Agents who have the medicines for sale.

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**FEVER AND AGUE POSITIVELY CURED.**—*Fever and Ague* is a most obstinate disease, and in warm and bilious climates, frequently results every ordinary mode of cure, so as to become very distressing to the person, and by the extreme debility which the disease induces, it often gives rise to other chronic complaints. Marsh miasma, or the effluvia arising from stagnant water, is the most frequent exciting cause of this disease; and one of its great peculiarities is its susceptibility of a renewal from very slight causes, such as from the prevalence of an easterly wind—even without the repetition of the original exciting cause. In this, *Fever and Ague* differs from most other fevers; as it is well known, that after an ordinary fever has once occurred, and been removed, the person affected is not so liable to a fresh attack as one who was not so affected. These circumstances render it extremely difficult to effect a permanent cure of *Fever and Ague*, though to relieve the patient for the time being is a very easy task.

**MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS** have been thoroughly tested, and proved to be positive and radical cures of *Fever and Ague*. Hundreds of the afflicted in the West, have voluntarily come forward to assure Mr. Moffat that the *Life Medicines* are only medicines that will thoroughly effect a permanent cure of this most tedious and disagreeable disease.

Others who have emigrated to that rich and promising portion of our country—men who went out full of hope, and confident of winning a competence from the insurance of the soil; or who carried to the conquests of our settlements the mercantile or mechanical experience won in the crowded cities and towns of the older States, have either returned with shattered constitutions and depressed spirits, or they remain in their new homes, dragging out a weary life; at last, to sink under some disease to which they are predisposed by that terror of the West, the *Fever and Ague*. Their hopes are blasted—their business energies destroyed—their *Life* becomes a desert, and the word, made to the ear, is broken to the hope.

To these individuals, Mr. Moffat would say—"Try the *Life Medicines*, and you will yet anticipate your most sanguine expectations, for they will certainly restore you to health."

*Fever and Ague* is a complaint which requires to be met at its first approach, and combated at every stage. Seldom fatal of itself, it reduces the strength, and impairs the functions of the organs, so that upon the manifestation of disease, Nature is unable, unassisted, to resist the invader. The *Life Medicines*, when taken straight according to directions will cure it, and give to the weak and trembling victim of disease, new health, life, and strength.

For full particulars of the mode of treatment, the reader is referred to the *Good Samaritan*, a copy of which accompanies the medicine. A copy may be obtained of the different Agents who have the medicines for sale.

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The above Medicines may be had of Messrs. Cress & Boger, in this Town, who are Agents for the same. Salisbury, N. C., July 26, 1839.

## NEW PROSPECTUS OF THE REPUBLICAN.

"The Republican" has been published in Washington, North Carolina, for six months, and will be continued so long as sufficient patronage is received to defray the expenses of its publication. It has now upwards of four hundred subscribers, and it is believed that if those friends to whom this Prospectus is sent will make a little exertion, the number may be doubled. For the support of our paper, we are compelled to rely almost entirely upon our subscription list, as the advertising patronage is almost exclusively in the hands of the Whigs; and they cherish towards our press the better feeling.

It is important that a Republican press should be sustained at this place. It is peculiarly important to the Republican party of this Congressional District. This town is about the centre of the District. The importance of the press may safely be inferred from the malignant and bitter persecution we have received from the Whigs for our effort to establish it. It is important to the whole Republican party of North Carolina, that this press should be sustained. There is no other Republican paper published in a circuit of 50 miles; and if we except the *Tarboro' Press*, there is none within 75 miles. There is no Republican paper published in the Newbern District. We are thankful to our friends in that District for the aid we have already received in extending our circulation, and hope they will help us still farther.

The name of our paper indicates its character. It is a warm advocate of the old Jeffersonian doctrines as set forth in the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions of 1798. It is the upholding of the monopoly. It wages, no half-way opposition, but "war to the knife and the hilt to the hilt." We will not compromise on this point; interests may be compromised, but principles never. In the contest now going on between the *money power* and *popular liberty*, it will be found as heretofore a zealous, and we hope, an efficient advocate of the rights of the people. It will advocate *free trade* and the *rights of labor*, and oppose the union of *Bank and State*, as not less corrupting than the union of *Church and State*. It supports the present Administration, and will continue to do so as long as the Government is administered on sound Republican and State-Rights doctrines.

All sectarian and religious matter will be carefully excluded from the columns of "The Republican."

Our paper is published in the midst of constant personal danger; in fact we are almost weekly the subject of personal assault.

We hope those to whom this is sent will make some effort to procure subscribers. Our terms are Three Dollars per annum.

We do not expect a profit of one dollar beyond the support of the press.

GEORGE HOUSTON, Sen. Editor and Proprietor.

September 20, 1839.

## LEATHER, THE SUBSCRIBERS.

WOULD inform the public, that they still carry on the *Leather Business*, and in connection with it, the *BOOT and SHOE MAKING* at their Tan Yard, on the 2nd Square, East of the Court House; where they have on hand a quantity of excellent Sole Leather and Skirting, Harness, Bridle, and Upper Leather, Covering Leather for Coach-makers, and Horse Collars. Also a large supply of *BOOTS*, of first and second quality; Gentlemen's, Ladies', and Children's *SHOES*, of a superior quality; and a large stock of coarse Shoes, of a superior quality.

As we have procured first rate workmen, we have no hesitation in warranting our work to be as well done as any in the State, which we will sell for Cash, or on time to punctual dealers.

Orders from a distance punctually attended to. Also, a first rate pair of *Hot Trees*, and a set of second handed *Lasts* for sale.

BROWN & CHAMBERS, N. B. Hales will be taken in exchange for work done in the above business. B. & C. Salisbury, Sept. 6, 1839. 15.

## Mons. Roueche,

HAVING received a new supply of GROCERIES, takes pleasure in saying to his friends and the public, that they can now get bargains indeed for cash. He has all kinds of family provisions, such as—Sugar and Coffee, Soap and Candles, Onions, Corn Fish, Raisins, Herring, Mackerel, Sardines, Sweet Crackers, Anchovies, Lemon Cider, Lard Syrup, Wines and Liquors.

of the best quality, and of the latest importations. Salisbury, June 28, 1839. 17

## Moffat's Pills and Bitters.

THE LIFE GIVING PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS, so celebrated, and so much used by the afflicted in every part of the country, is now received and for sale by the Subscriber, CRESS & BOGER, Agents.

Messrs. SPRINGS & SHANKLE, in Concord, N. C., are also Agents for the same. P. S. See advertisement—April 4, '39. 11

## UNEXAMPLED MAMMOTH SCHEME.

THE following details of a SCHEME of a LOTTERY, to be drawn in December next, warrants us in declaring it to be unparalleled in the history of Lotteries. Prizes to the amount have never been offered to the public. It is true there are many blanks, but on the other hand, the extremely low charge of \$20 per ticket—the value and Number of the Capitals, and the revival of the good old custom of warranting that every prize shall be drawn and sold, will, we are sure, give universal satisfaction, and especially, to the six hundred prize holders.

To those disposed to adventure, we recommend early application being made to us for Tickets—when the Prizes are all sold, Blanks only remain—the first buyers have the best chance. We therefore emphatically say—*DELAY NOT!* but at once remit and transmit to us your orders, which shall always receive our immediate attention. Letters to be addressed and applications made to

SYLVESTER & CO. 159 Broadway, New York. Observe the Number 159.

\$700,000!!! \$500,000!!!  
\$25,000!!!  
6 Prizes of - - \$20,000!!  
2 Prizes of - - \$15,000!!  
3 Prizes of - - \$10,000!!

## Grand Real Estate and Bank Stock LOTTERY.

OF PROPERTY SITUATED IN NEW ORLEANS. The richest and most Magnificent Scheme ever presented to the Public in This or any other Country.

Tickets only \$20.

Authorized by an act of the Legislative Assembly of Florida, and under the directions of the Commissioners acting under the same.

To be drawn at Jacksonville, Florida, Dec. 1, 1839.

SCHMIDT & HAMILTON, Managers. SYLVESTER & Co, 159 Broadway, New York, Sole Agents.

No combination Numbers!!! 100,000 Tickets, from No. 1, upwards, in succession.

The Deeds of the Property and the Stock transferred in trust to the Commissioners appointed by the said act of the Legislature of Florida, for the security of the Prize-holders.

## SPLENDID SCHEME:

1 Prize—The Arcade, 220 feet, 5 inches, 4 lines, on Magazine street; 101 feet, 11 inches, on Natchez street. 126 feet, 6 inches, on Gravier street—Rented at about \$37,000 pr. annum, and valued at \$70,000.

1 Prize—City Hotel, 162 ft. on Common street. 145 ft. 6 in. on Camp street—Rented at \$2,400—valued at 50,000.

1 Prize—Dwelling House, (adjoining the Arcade) No. 16, 24 ft. 7 in. front on the Natchez str.—Rented at \$1,200—valued at 20,000.

1 Prize—Ditto, (adjoining the Arcade) No. 15, 23 ft. front on Natchez str. Rented at \$1,200—valued at 20,000.

1 Prize—Ditto, (adjoining the Arcade) No. 20, 23 ft. front on Natchez str. Rented at \$1,200—valued at 20,000.

1 Prize—Ditto, No. 23, North-east corner of Basin and Custom-house str., 40 ft. front on Basin, and 40 ft. on Franklin str. by 127 ft. deep in Custom-house str.—Rented at \$1,500 valued at 20,000.

1 Prize—Ditto, No. 24, South-west corner of Basin and Custom-house str., 32 ft. 7 in. on Basin, 32 ft. 7 in. on Franklin, 127 ft. 10 in. deep in front of Custom-house street—Rented at \$1,500—valued at 20,000.

1 Prize—Ditto, No. 33, 24 ft. 8 in. on Royal str. by 127 ft. 11 in. deep—Rented at \$1,000—valued at 15,000.

1 Prize—250 shares Canal Bank Stock—\$100 each, 25,000.

1 Prize—250 ditto, Commercial ditto, \$100 each, 25,000.

1 Prize—100 ditto, City Bank \$100 each, 10,000.

1 Prize—100 ditto, ditto, \$100 each, 10,000.

1 Prize—100 ditto, ditto, \$100 each, 10,000.

1 Prize—50 ditto, Exchange Bank, \$100 each, 5,000.

1 Prize—50 ditto, ditto, \$100 each, 5,000.

1 Prize—25 ditto, Gas Light Bank, \$100 each, 2,500.

1 Prize—25 ditto, ditto, \$100 each, 2,500.

1 Prize—15 ditto, ditto, \$100 each, 1,500.

1 Prize—15 ditto, ditto, \$100 each, 1,500.

1 Prize—10 ditto, ditto, \$100 each, 1,000.

1 Prize—10 ditto, ditto, \$100 each, 1,000.

1 Prize—10 ditto, ditto, \$100 each, 1,000.

1 Prize—10 ditto, ditto, \$100 each, 1,000.

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1 Prize—10 ditto, ditto, \$100 each, 1,000.

1 Prize—10 ditto, ditto, \$100 each, 1,000.

## Summer Goods.

SPRINGS & SHANKLE HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of

## SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

—CONSISTING OF—Dry Goods, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, GROCERIES, Drugs and Medicines, Dye-Stuffs, Paints and Oil, Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, &c., &c.

In short, their Stock comprises almost every article needed by the Farmer, Mechanic, or the Fashionables of the town or country.

N. B. They will sell low for cash, or to punctual dealers on time; or in exchange for country Produce. Concord, May 24th, 1839.

## TAILORING BUSINESS.

C. N. PRICE RESPECTFULLY takes this method to inform his friends and customers in Concord and its vicinity, that he still continues to carry on the above branch of Business at his old stand in Concord, South of the store of Messrs. J. F. & C. Philter, where he will be found at all times, ready to

Cut, make or Execute, any work in his line. His long experience in the Business, the pains he is now taking to receive the earliest fashions from Philadelphia and New York, enables him to say, that the work done at his Shop, shall be of the

## NEWEST FASHIONS

AND Best Workmanship.

N. B. He will also teach (as Agent) the much improved system of T. Oliver of Philadelphia, to any one who wishes instruction in his system of cutting. Concord, Nov. 29, 1838.

## NEW JEWELRY, & C.

JOHN C. PALMER, has another new supply of gold and silver

Lever Watches, plain English and French, do, gold, Fab Chains and Keys, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, silver Butter Knives, Pencils, (patent and plain), Tooth-Picks, Fob Chains, Spectacles and

Thimbles, Steel and Gilt Fob Chains and Keys. Also, a very fine and large assortment of Razors, pocket and pen-knives, by different Manufacturers, with other articles usually kept by Jewelers, all of which will be sold very low for cash, or only six months credit, at which time, interest will be charged.

Work done faithfully and punctually. Salisbury, May 2, 1839.

## Morus Multicaulis, FRUIT TREES, & C.

THE Subscriber informs the public, that he has for sale, at his Nurseries in Davidson County, 15,000 trees of the *Morus Multicaulis*, (and also a large number of rooted layers or cuttings of the same, of the current year's growth); these are superior to cuttings without roots to propagate from. His prices shall be the market price of the article in the North, and elsewhere. He also has a large stock of Fruit Trees, consisting of

Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, &c.,

being selections of the best American and European fruits, all of which are grafted or inoculated, and in healthy, growing condition.

I will deliver Trees in good condition, at any reasonable distance from Lexington, say 75 or 100 miles, (if amount of orders will justify it), for which I will charge the usual price of hauling. It will be well for those who wish to obtain trees, to get the Catalogue of the Nurseries, which contains prices, and will be sent gratis to all applicants, the postage being paid. Communications will be promptly attended to. Direct to Lexington, N. C.

CHARLES MOCK, 6m. Lexington, N. C., Sept. 6, 1839.

## Cress & Boger

HAVE on hand and offer for sale the following articles cheap for cash or on time to punctual dealers:

Fine invisible green, blue and black Cloths; Satin vestings, figured, very handsome;

Black and drab Dye for Summer wear; 5 pieces Kentucky Jeans; 100 do. brown Domestic; 10 do. Bed-Tickings; 2,000 lbs. Spun Cotton, S. F. 50 lbs. blue cotton Yarn; 50 lbs. Turkey Red; 15 kegs nails, assorted;

4 genuine mouse-hole Antilles; 2 smths' Belows; 1 doz. Collins' Axes; 15 finished Rife barrels; 3 doz. Weaving Reeds, Philadelphia make; Scotch and Macaboo Naif; 1 box best cavendish Tobacco; 18 or 20 Hot Anker Bolting Cloths, from No. 5 to 9; assortment of screen wire, &c.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, French and Champagne Brandy, Wines of different kinds; Holland Gin, &c., &c. July 26, 1839.

## BOLTING CLOTHS.

HAVE on hand, and intend keeping a supply of the best Anchor Stamp Bolting Cloths, in this region of country.—Where all who wish the article can be supplied in quantities to suit purchasers, and on reasonable terms.

Wove Wire for Screens, Sifters, &c., kept constantly on hand. HALL & JOHNSON, FOOT OF HAYMOUNT.

## The Heath Tract.

THE above TRACT of LAND advertised in another part of this paper, is still

## FOR SALE.

and any one wishing to purchase can, by paying two or three hundred dollars down, have the chance to pay the balance on any reasonable time.

Salisbury, July 5, 1839. B. AUSTIN, Agent.

## Wrapping Paper, & C.

THE Subscribers have just received a large assortment of brown and colored WRAPPING PAPER; together with a large quantity of PASTE BOARD, which they offer at wholesale or retail.

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER. June 7, 1839.

## FOR SALE.

FROM 75,000 to 100,000 of the

## Morus Multicaulis Cuttings.

Apply at this Office. September 20, 1839.

Warrants for sale here.

## To Travellers.

THE travelling community are respectfully informed that the Subscriber is now running his line of stage from Raleigh by way of Fritchburg and Ashboro' to Salisbury, in small Northern made Coaches of the first order, leaving Raleigh on Mondays and Thursdays at 10 A. M., arriving in Salisbury next days at 10 P. M. Leaving Salisbury on Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 A. M., arriving in Raleigh next days at 10 P. M. His horses are good, and drivers particularly careful and accommodating. JOEL McLEAN, Feb. 12, 1839. N. B. Seats secured at the Mansion Hotel.

## To Journeymen Coach-Makers.

THE Subscriber will give steady employment to two good Journeymen Coach-makers, who can come well recommended for habits of sobriety and industry. Their business will be to make and repair Coaches, &c., for which, (if they suit) he will pay liberal wages. JOHN P. MARRY, Lexington, October 11, 1839.

## NEW ESTABLISHMENT,

IN MOCKSVILLE, DAVIE COUNTY.

## THOMAS FOSTER

INFORMS the public that he has removed from his former stand, to his new buildings on the public square, in the Town of Mocksville, where he will continue to keep a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT.

His House is roomy and commodious; attached to which are six comfortable Offices for gentlemen of the Bar, all convenient to the Court House. The subscriber pledges himself to the most diligent exertions, to give satisfaction to such as may call on him. His Table, Bar and Stables are provided in the best manner that the country will afford, and his servants are faithful and prompt.

Feb. 14, 1839. 74

## Tailoring Business.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand, a general assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING, for Gentlemen's wear, such as Coats, Pantalons, &c. Vests, of good

## Goods,

well made and fashionable. He is also prepared to cut, and make clothing in the most fashionable and durable style, and warranted to fit. He, also, keeps a good assortment of Cloths, Cambrics and Vestings of the best qualities, selected by himself at the New York Market, all of which he will sell low for Cash.

N. B. He still continues to teach the art of Cutting garments on the most approved plans of the best Tailors in New York and Philadelphia.

Cutting for customers done on the shortest notice, and orders from a distance attended to with dispatch.—His shop will be found in Mr. Conner's large brick building. BENJ. F. FRALEY, Salisbury, May 2, 1839.

## Heath Tract.

THE HEATH TRACT, containing six hundred Acres of Land, situated about six miles East of Lexington, Davie County, on the road leading from Lexington to Fayetteville is now offered for Sale.

There are about 100 acres improved, and 500 in Wood and Timber.

The Tract is located in a very

HEALTHY REGION, and is peculiarly adapted to farming. It has on it an Orchard, and a good Meadow. And independent of these advantages, the prospect for Gold, is unquestionable, as one or two

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